

# Tempo

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## The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in the year 1784, now in its hundred and forty-eighth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, and household economy and valuable farm and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrapped 5 cent. Extra copies can always be obtained at office of the Mercury and at various news-rooms in the city. Subscriptions sent free, and special terms given to advertisers by addressing the publisher.

### Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

Roger Williams Lodge, No. 306, Order Sons of St. George—Perry Jerry, President; Fred Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Newport Test, No. 13, Knights of Maccaes—George G. Wilson, Commander; Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

Court Wanton, No. 6979, Foresters of America—William Ackerman, Chief Ringer; John B. Mason, Jr., Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

The Newport Horticultural Society—Alexander Maclellan, President; David McIntosh, Secretary. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Ogden Lodge, No. 7, A. O. U. W.—Robert P. Peckham, Master Workman; Perry B. Dwyer, Recorder. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

Malone Lodge, No. 83, N. E. O. P.—Dudley E. Campbell, Warden; Mrs. Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Ancient Order of Bibernians—President, Mrs. J. J. Spilman; Secretary, Kittie G. Curley. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.

Newport Lodge, No. 11, K. of P.—William Champion, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records; Seal; Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

Davis Division, No. 8, U. R. K. of P.—Sir Knight Captain William H. Langley; Everett L. Gordon, Recorder. Meets 1st Fridays.

Clan McLeod, No. 103—James Graham, chief; Alexander Gillies, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.

## Local Matters.

### Interesting to the Public.

Steamboating in these waters bids fair to be lively this summer. The New England Navigation Company will put on its double line of boats on Monday night, the steamers Providence and Pilgrim running from Providence and the Priscilla and Puritan from Fall River. The Providence will touch here every Sunday night. A new ferry line between here and Jamestown, under the management of Capt. Stillman Saunders, will be put in operation soon. He will also run a line to Saundertown, where it is rumored that the Joy line will stop each night to take passengers from Newport and Jamestown. In addition to all this there is a well defined rumor that the New England Navigation Company, formerly the Old Colony Company, will also run a cheap line to New York, touching at Jamestown. The steamers that they are to operate are said to be the Rhode Island and the Tennessee. All of which will make it interesting for the traveling public, as well as somewhat warm for any opposition line.

A meeting of the publicity committee for the Newport Carnival was held last week when the advertising campaign was toughly blocked out and the chairman was directed to request the executive committee to make an appropriation large enough to carry out their plans. It is proposed to do some very extensive advertising for the event this year.

The fish buyers were pretty busy at Long wharf on Memorial Day. The number of fish brought in was not large and the price soared in consequence. As high as 31 cents a piece was at times paid for mackerel. Since then the price has dropped considerably.

Joseph Perry, driver for Dr. Philip E. Clark, and Mr. James Clark figured in a runaway Wednesday afternoon. Both were thrown from the carriage, but Clark escaped with a severe shaking up, while Perry was more seriously hurt.

The first club run of the Newport Yacht Club for the season will take place on Sunday, and will include a trip to Dyer's Island and return.

The summer mail schedule has gone into effect and beginning next Sunday the early Sunday morning mail will arrive at a reasonable hour.

The steamer New Shoreham has begun on her summer schedule to Newport and Block Island, making daily trips each way.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dodge are in New London on a visit.

### Cart-tail Meetings.

Two open air cart-tail meetings have been held in Newport this week for the purpose of advocating the new charter. A brass band accompaniment has been used to draw a crowd but the number of listeners has not been very large. The speakers have included men from both political parties and the arguments have all been in favor of the charter.

Tuesday evening the meeting was held in the fifth ward on Thames street at the foot of Lee avenue. Dr. C. A. Brackett presided and explained the reasons for drawing the charter. He was followed by ex-Mayor Patrick J. Boyle, Col. William P. Sheffield, Mr. Clark Burdick and Mr. J. Stacy Brown.

Thursday evening the first ward was invaded, the cart-tail meeting being held at Bridge and Third streets. The speakers this time were not the same as at the previous meeting, Col. Sheffield, Mr. Burdick and Mr. Brown being absent. Ex-Mayor Boyle presided and the other speakers were Judge John C. Burke and Councilman Herbert L. Dyer. The Newport Military Band was in attendance and rendered several selections before the meeting opened and between the speeches.

### Boyd Will Contest.

Miss Anna C. Boyd of Portsmouth, and her sisters, Mrs. Emma F. Chase of Fall River, Mass., and Mrs. Mary A. Howland, of New London, Conn., has filed in the Superior Court of Newport County, an appeal from a decree of the Probate Court of the town of Portsmouth, allowing the will of their father, the late Charles E. Boyd.

The contestants have retained Hon. Milton Reed and his brother, Waldo Reed, of Fall River, and Michael W. Callahan of Newport, as their counsel.

Mr. Boyd was one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Portsmouth, as well as one of the oldest, being 88 years of age at the time of his death, in March.

Although Mr. Boyd died in March, his will was executed some 10 years ago. Mr. Boyd left his valuable farm and entire estate to his son, William K. Boyd, with the exception of legacies of ten dollars to each of his daughters.

The funeral of Mr. William R. Saulpaugh took place from Trinity Church last Sunday afternoon and was very largely attended. Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, assistant rector of Trinity Church, and Rev. Lutta Griswold, of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel of Middletown, officiated. St. Paul's Lodge and Coronet Council attended in a body. There was musical selections by a quartet consisting of Messrs. William R. Boone, Thomas W. Hodson and Daniel U. Boone and Dr. Luther. There were many handsome floral offerings. The interment was in the Island Cemetery and the burial service was of the Masonic order.

There are two financial town meetings to be held in the Town of New Shoreham next week, one on Monday and the other on Tuesday. The Monday meeting is a special one, called for the purpose of considering matters connected with the steamer New Shoreham. One faction wishes to sell the steamer and it is probable that a resolution to that effect will be introduced at the special meeting.

A dance was given in the Builders and Merchants Exchange on Tuesday evening by the class of '07 of the Rogers High School. The committee in charge of the affair was Miss Lillian Wheeler, Miss Mary Brown and Miss Baker and Messrs. Nason, Hoar and Simons. Cunningham's orchestra furnished the music for the dancing and refreshments were served during the evening.

Miss Daisy L. Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Allen, was married to Mr. Leander N. Vaughan on Tuesday evening, Rev. E. A. Johnson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, officiating. The wedding was a very quiet one. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan left by train on a short wedding trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer are in Newport, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr. After spending a few weeks here, they will sail for Europe, where they will spend the summer months.

Chief Boatman Stephen McCarthy has been detached from the Torpedo Station and placed in command of the submarine Nine in connection with the sub-marine boats.

Pay Clerk Edward F. Delaney left Thursday evening for Philadelphia, where he joined the St. Louis, which is being fitted out at that navy yard.

The Bureau of Information has been opened for the season in its customary headquarters at 154 Thames street.

Mr. John R. Caswell of New York has arrived at his residence on Bull street for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dodge are in New London on a visit.

### Pension Increased.

Ex-Lieut. Governor Henry T. Sisson, formerly of Little Compton, now of East Providence, is to be congratulated on having his pension increased to \$40 per month by act of Congress. The act was approved by President Roosevelt on May 21st. The increase was applied for by Col. Sisson and at the time he forwarded his application he sent on two recommendations from former Governors, William Sprague and D. Russell Brown. These certified to his record.

Col. Sisson was the leader of the Fifth Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, Heavy Artillery, being promoted to Colonel of that command from the Third Regiment, Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, by Gov. Sprague at the first battle of Bull Run, for conspicuous gallantry on the field.

He served throughout the war and acquitted himself honorably in every engagement in which he took part. He ran the blockade at Washington, N. C., voluntarily and helped to raise the siege of Little Washington in 1863.

Last Sunday will pass for quite a rainy day and in consequence many outings that had been planned for that day had to be postponed. If it had been a clear warm day there would have been a lot of strangers in town but the rain prevented any very general exodus to the seashore. The rain came down in torrents during the forenoon but in the afternoon it lightened up a little to permit some promenading. It rained nearly all day Monday and some more on Tuesday, but out of respect to the Grand Army observances it came out clear and comfortable on Wednesday. The farmers have been very anxious for rain and the supply that has arrived this week should be enough to last for a considerable time.

A colored man who was arrested by the Newport police on a charge of entering several places in Newport last week has been identified by Col. C. L. F. Robison as a man who was arrested for entering his winter home in Florida last winter and who subsequently escaped from the Florida police. He at that time answered to the name of Vickers. The man is now held at the Newport County Jail to await the action of the grand jury for his Newport offences and when the authorities of this State are through with him it is quite likely that the Florida officials may request his attendance in that State for a time.

The new car barn of the Old Colony Street Railway Company on Vernon avenue is practically ready for occupancy. The rails have been laid from Broadway to the barn and are now ready for use. The barn is large and modern in every respect. As soon as the work is entirely finished the Portsmouth barn will be used for storage purposes only, all the cars being sent to the Vernon avenue barn. There will be radical change in the early and late trips on the Fall River road as soon as the cars are brought to this end.

Miss Grace B. Ward, daughter of Mr. William G. Ward, Jr., of this city, has received a diploma in the department of decorative design at the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence, which institution held its twenty-eighth annual graduation exercises on Tuesday.

Captain W. Talbot Dodge, known to about half the total population of Rhode Island as "Tal", is now in command of the steamer New Shoreham, running between Providence, Newport, and Block Island. Captain Tal is one of the best pilots along the coast.

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Mr. Simeon Gilford died at his home on West street of pneumonia, on Monday, after an illness of short duration. He was well known about the city, having resided here for a quarter of a century. A widow survives him.

Mr. John B. Tilley, who has been in the employ of the John D. Richardson Company for many years, resigned his position, to accept a clerkship for Mr. John D. Johnson, the contractor and builder.

Mrs. Joseph S. Allan, who sailed abroad on May 10th, arrived in Cologne on Tuesday, the 21st, having enjoyed a very pleasant voyage across the ocean.

Mr. Maurice Butler, of this city, was one of the graduating class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., have arrived for the summer, accompanied by Miss Laura Swan, daughter of Mrs. Dyer.

Commodore and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt arrived at "Beaulieu" for the summer the past week.

Mr. Lawrence W. Coudray is able to be out after his recent severe illness.

### Memorial Day.

The observance of Memorial Day on Wednesday was very general in Newport. The various ceremonies were of an impressive nature and the street parade in particular was an imposing feature. The principal places of business were closed for at least a part of the day and the greater number did not open at all. The first Boston excursion of the season came into Newport and there were many strangers here from places along the lines of the two suburban railways. The weather was beautiful, a little cool in the morning but very comfortable in the afternoon.

The observances of the morning consisted of the placing of decorations on the graves of the deceased soldiers and sailors, in which the members of the Women's Relief Corps assisted the Grand Army posts. After the graves had been decorated the veterans marched to the Government wharf, to the music of fife and drum, where the impressive ceremony of strewing flowers upon the waters was performed. In the Women's Relief Corps and a number of young girls participated. The exercises were accompanied by vocal selections.

The biggest feature of the day's observances was the street parade and the exercises in the afternoon. The line was a long one and consisted principally of regulars who always make a pleasing spectacle for either strangers or residents of Newport. There were several companies of the stalwart soldiers from the Coast Artillery and a large battalion of apprentices from the Training Station, while our own well drilled militia companies, the Naval Reserves and the Artillery, completed the line that escorted the thin ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic to the church and to the cemetery. The visitors from out of the city were amazed at the extent of the procession and were high in their praise of both the regulars and militia. If it had been known outside of the city that there would be such an imposing line there would have undoubtedly been a larger number of visitors here. No city of the size of Newport in New England could secure such a feature as Memorial Day.

The line was formed at one o'clock, Junior Vice Department Commander William O. Milne acting as chief marshal and Col. Andrew K. McMahon as adjutant. The chief marshal and his staff were mounted. Following the platoon of police came the troops from Fort Adams, headed by the famous Seventh Artillery Band. Then there were four companies of the Coast Artillery marching as infantry, followed by several pieces of siege artillery from the Fort. This was a decidedly new feature to strangers and even to some Newporters and attracted much attention. The big guns looked ready for business and the ammunition wagons were very clearly intended more for use than for show.

After the soldiers had passed came the battalion of naval apprentices from the Training Station, headed by the Training Station band. There were several companies marching as infantry and after them came several light field guns, this portion of the battalion being accompanied by the bugle and drum corps. Next came the Newport Naval Reserves, under the command of Lieutenant Lawton, and then the Newport Artillery, special escort to the G. A. R. The Artillery turned out with small numbers, owing to the loss of their equipment in the recent fire, but they marched well and were much admired.

The two Grand Army posts came next, and the veterans marched well. The disabled members were driven in carriages and were followed by veterans of the Spanish-American War. Then came the carriages containing officers of the army and navy, members of the city government, etc., making the last of an imposing parade. The line moved out Broadway to the First Presbyterian Church, where the line halted while the exercises were in progress.

There was a large crowd assembled at the First Presbyterian Church, filling every available seat and crowding the standing room at the rear. Commander James H. Hampton of Lawton Post presided. After an organ selection by Mr. Baxter and a solo by Dr. Luther prayer was offered by Rev. E. W. Burch, the chaplain of the day. Mr. Moses H. Tease then read Lincoln's Gettysburg address and was followed by a selection by a choir of school children, under the direction of Miss Simester, Past Commander Edwin H. Tilley of Lawton Post then read the roll of honor of the dead. After a chorus and a solo by Miss Dowling, the orator of the day, Rev. James Austin Richards, delivered the oration, which was followed with close attention. After the pronouncing of the benediction by the chaplain of the day the congregation filed out of the church, and the line was reformed for the street parade.

The line moved up Broadway to

Rhode Island avenue to Kay street to Bellevue avenue to Pelham street to Thames street to the cemetery, where the exercises were conducted by Commander James H. Hampton. The exercises comprised prayer by the chaplain, the salute fired by the Naval Reserves and the sounding of "taps."

The regular commands had been dismissed, but the militia companies and the G. A. R. marched back to the Soldiers and Sailors monument, where the flag was saluted, and thence to the halls where they were dismissed.

### Superior Court.

The June session of the Superior Court for Newport County will open in this city next Monday and will continue for two weeks. Judge Brown presiding. Jurors have been summoned from Newport and from the country towns in this county to attend the court. There is apparently not much for the grand jury to consider as the county has been quite free from serious crimes since the last session of the court.

There are several cases of unusual interest to come up at this session of the court. The Underwood et al. vs. Annie M. Underwood et al., is on the docket and may be assigned for trial either at this term or the next. The unusual cases of State of Rhode Island vs. John D. Johnston and State of Rhode Island vs. Hiram Burleigh are assigned for trial at this session. These cases are in reference to the burial ground of Governor Arnold, which the State proposes to restore to the citizens of the State.

There are comparatively few new cases on the docket for this term. The case of George H. Wilmarth vs. Linda Lee Thomas, which it was expected would be re-tried at this session, has been removed from the docket.

The seventh annual court of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Rhode Island was held at the rooms of the Newport Historical Society on Tuesday last, the day that would have been "Lecture" if that holiday had not been abolished by law. After the transaction of the regular business luncheon was served and the members enjoyed a drive to the various points of interest, a stop being made at the residence of Mr. R. H. Haunett Tilley, where "Lecture" was passed.

Mr. William Leyes, of the Haze-Leyes Company, was taken suddenly ill on Saturday noon of last week and late in the evening was conveyed to the Newport Hospital, where after midnight he underwent a very serious operation. Although the danger point has not yet passed, he is resting as comfortably as can be expected and his physicians and family are hopeful of his recovery.

Mr. Patrick Canale, who died in Middletown, Mass., on Monday, was a resident of Newport. The remains were brought to this city and funeral services held at St. Mary's Church Thursday morning, being largely attended. The interment was in St. Columba's Cemetery.

News has been received of the death at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson of Mr. W. M. Kingsland, who has occupied one of the Pinard Cottages every summer for many years. Mr. Kingsland was very well known among the permanent and summer residents of Newport.

Captain J. P. Cotton has gone on a trip to the Pacific coast, where he will spend five or six weeks.

Mr. George W. Tilley spent Wednesday in Newport. Mr. Tilley is now residing in Winclester.

# A Captain In the Ranks

By...  
GEORGE  
CARY  
EGGLESTON

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## CHAPTER X.

DURING all this time Guilford Duncan had been taking his meals at the little boarding house of Mrs. Denning. The other boarders, a dozen in all perhaps, did not interest him at first, and for a time he took his meals in silence, except for courteous "good mornings" and "good evenings." His table companions were mainly young clerks of various grades, with whose ideas and aspirations young Duncan was very slightly in sympathy.

After a time, however, he decided that it was his duty to cultivate acquaintance with these table companions, in whom he recognized private soldiers in the great army of work—the men upon whom the commanders of all degrees must rely for the execution of their plans.

Accordingly, Duncan began to take an active part in the conversations going on about him, and little by little he injected so much of interest into them that whenever he spoke he was listened to with special attention. Without assuming superiority of any kind, he came to be recognized as in fact superior. He came to be a sort of autocat of the breakfast table, directing the conversations there into new channels and better ones.

It was his practice to buy and read all the magazines as they appeared, including the particularly interesting eclectic periodicals of that time, in which the best European thought was fairly represented.

His reading furnished him many interesting themes for table talk, and presently the brightest ones among his companions there began to question him further concerning the subjects he thus mentioned. After a little while some of them occasionally borrowed reading matter of him by way of still further satisfying their interest in the matters of which he talked at table.

A little later still these brighter young men one by one began to visit Duncan's room in the evenings. In the free and easy fashion of that time and region he made them welcome without permitting their coming or going to disturb his own evening occupations in any serious way. His room was very large, well warmed, and abundantly lighted, for he had almost a passion for light. There was always a litter of new magazines, weekly periodicals and the like on the big table in the center of the room, and there were always piles of older ones in the big closet. Still further, there was a stand of bookshelves which was beginning to be crowded with books bought one by one as they came out or as Duncan felt the need of them. Literature was the young man's only extravagance, and that was not a very expensive one.

"Welcome. Help yourself. Read what you like and you won't disturb me." That was the spirit of his greeting to all these, his friends, whenever they entered his door, and it was not long before the room of the young Virginian became a center of good influence among the young men of the town.

Cairo was an ill organized community at that time. The great majority of its people were "newcomers" from all quarters of the country, who had as yet scarcely learned to know each other. War operations had filled the town for several years past with shifting crowds of adventurers of all sorts, who found in disturbed conditions their opportunity to live by prey. There were gambling houses and other evil resorts in dangerous numbers, where soldiers and discharged soldiers on their way through the place were tempted to their ruin by every lure of vice and every ease of opportunity to go astray.

The solid men deplored these conditions, but were as yet powerless to better them. After the rush of discharged soldiers through the town ceased the evil influences began to operate more directly upon the clerks and other young men of the city itself.

Under such circumstances even the least cultivated of the hard headed business men could not fail to regard with special pleasure the silent work that Duncan was doing for the salvation of at least a considerable group of young men who might otherwise have fallen victims to the evil conditions that beset them.

Apart from his association with the young men who frequented his room Duncan had no social life at all. He never visited at any house except that Captain Hallam frequently had him to a meal over which the two might "talk business" or where he might meet and help entertain prominent men of affairs from other cities, whose visits were inspired by commercial purposes far more than by considerations of a social nature.

It created some little astonishment, therefore, when one day at the boarding house table Duncan said to those about him:

"I hear that you fellows are organizing some sort of club for social purposes. Why haven't you given me a chance to join?"

"We didn't think you would care for such things. You never go out, you know, and—"

"What is the purpose of your organization, if you don't mind my asking?"

"Oh, certainly not. We're simply making up a little group, which we call 'The Coterie,' to have a few dancing parties and amateur concerts and the like in the big hotel dining room during the winter. We've a notion that the young people of Cairo ought to know each other better. Our idea is to promote social intercourse, and so we're all chipping in to pay the cost, which won't be much."

wife resolute persistence. Then again it seemed to her that there was no possible excuse for any cooking short of the best.

A few years later the aunt's husband met with misfortune and went west. Presently he died, and Barbara's aunt was widowed and impoverished at one and the same time.

Then it was that Barbara rose in the strength of her practical wisdom and met the emergency with all of the character that she had built up. Her aunt was helpless, so Barbara took matters into her own hands. She was nearly twenty years old then, and her capacities as a housekeeper had ripened through use until she felt modestly confident of herself. "Besides," she argued, "there is nobody else to do things if I don't."

She persuaded her aunt to take a little house with a big sunny dining room, and there she offered to the young bachelors of the town—in her aunt's name—better meals than they could get at the pretentious hotel, and she charged them scarcely more than half the hotel rate.

One by one the best of the young men in the town were drawn to Barbara's table until the dining room was filled. After that any one who wished to join the circle must put his name upon a waiting list and bide his time till there should be a vacancy, for Barbara held that it would be unjust to crowd present boarders in order to take new ones, and she hated all injustice. The waiting list was always long, for the fame of Barbara's table was great.

Really it was her own skill that made her table famous. She hired a cook, of course, after her little business became prosperous, and sometimes for a brief while she trusted to the cook's skill. Then her conscience beset her because the breakfasts and dinners and suppers were not prepared in that perfection which alone could satisfy this conscientious little woman's soul. "You see, it isn't honest, aunty," she would say in explanation whenever she returned to the kitchen, and gave personal attention to every detail. "We are charging these young gentlemen for their meals, and it seems to me dishonest if we give them less than the best that we can. They come to us because they have heard that we serve the best meals that can be had in Cairo. How mean and wretched it would be for us to trade upon that reputation and give them meals of an inferior quality! I simply can't get a cook who will do things at their best, and so I must do most of the cooking myself, and then I'll know it is well done."

She hired a "neat handed Phyllis" in a cambric gown—which Barbara insisted must be fresh and clean every day—to wait upon the table. She hired a handy negro boy to wash dishes, scrub and prepare vegetables under her own direction. She did all the more important part of the cooking herself, and the negro boy Bob simply worshiped the girl whom he always addressed as "Little Missie."

## CHAPTER XI.

THE person who had originated and who conducted Mrs. Denning's boarding house—famous for its fare—was, in fact, not Mrs. Denning at all. That good lady would probably certainly have scored a failure if she had tried actively to manage such an establishment. She had never in her life known necessity for work of any kind or acquired the least skill in its doing. She had been bred in luxury and had never known any other way of living until a few months before Guilford Duncan went to take his meals at what was known as her "table."

She had lived in a spacious and sumptuously furnished suburban house near an eastern city until two years or so before the time of this story.

When Barbara Verne, her only sister's child, was born and orphaned within a single day the aunt had adopted her quite as a matter of course.

No sooner had Barbara ceased to be an infant in arms than she began to manifest strong and peculiar traits of character. Even as a little child she was wondered at as "so queer—so old fashioned, don't you know?"

She had a healthy child's love for her dolls, and, though the persons around her had not enough clearness of vision to see that she was fruitfully and creatively imaginative in her peculiar way, her dolls' nursery was full of wonderful stories, known only to herself and the dolls. Every doll there had a personality, a history and a character of its own. Barbara was the intimate of them all—the confidential friend and companion, who listened to their languid recitals of griefs and joys with a sympathetic soul, counseled them in a prematurely old way, chid them gently but firmly for their mistakes, counseled good conduct whenever she discovered it in them and almost mercilessly rebuked such shortcomings as common sense should have spared them.

But notwithstanding the child's imaginative gift she was intensely practical in a quick witted way that often astonished those about her. She had an eager desire to learn domestic arts, and her peculiar conscientiousness in the doing of whatever she undertook to do usually resulted in a skill superior to that of her teachers.

She loved to haunt the kitchen, where her courtesy won even the cantankerous cook for a friend, and from her the girl learned so much of her art that the cook could teach her no more. In the laundry the good natured Irish-woman who presided over that department of household economy gave her always so warm a welcome that the child came to think of the faithful woman as one of her choicest friends. Working with her over a little ironing board, Barbara quickly became expert in all the finer and more delicate operations of her art.

So Barbara educated herself upon lines which she deemed womanly. There was no art of kitchen or laundry or sewing room in which, as she grew older, she did not make herself the superior of the highly paid servants whose skill her aunt employed to perform such functions. For explanation she said only:

"I am to be a woman. I must know how to do all womanly things. If I don't know all that better than the servants do I must always be dependent upon servants. I think that would be humiliating."

In the same spirit she took up such school studies as she deemed proper to her womanhood and only such. But she gave to each a degree of conscience that always surprised her teachers. She had not the gift of learning easily, but her devotion was such that she learned thoroughly in spite of all the difficulties.

When she was only a dozen years old or so the little woman took upon herself the duties of housekeeper in her aunt's mansion and kept order there in a way that won something like local fame for herself. It was not art or intuition or rule that inspired her. It was temperament.

Absolute cleanliness was to her a religion, and the servant who fell in the remotest way short of that was quickly made to think of herself as an unregenerate sinner. Absolute neatness was another requirement which the budding little woman insisted upon

piled his enemies in Cairo. But he had a deep seated conviction that it is worth a man's while to make enemies by doing right. In this matter he had done only right. He had invoked the law for the protection of a woman, and he had completely accomplished his purpose. He cared nothing for the revilements that ensued, but Ober, the man of brains and character who edited the principal newspaper of the town, took the matter up and made much of it.

"This town is barbaric," he wrote in his editorial columns. "It were sincere thanks to Mr. Guilford Duncan for teaching it that law is supreme; that it is to the law we should appeal in every case of wrongdoing. The parents of the young hoodlums who have been bound over to keep the peace have long needed this lesson. This newspaper rejoices that the lesson has been given in so emphatic and conspicuous a man-

CHAPTER XIII.

GUILFORD DUNCAN carried out his purpose, as he thought, with a good deal of tact. He began by calling not upon Barbara, but upon three or four other young women—a thing he had never done before. He thought in this way to make his call upon Barbara, when it should come, an inconspicuous event. To his surprise, his entrance thus into society created something of a flutter among the women folk, especially the married women who had marriageable daughters or who were matchmakingly interested in other young women not their daughters; for Guilford Duncan, the moment he was thought of as a social factor and a matrimonial possibility, was seen to be the "best catch" in the little city, the most desirable young man in the town. He was young and distinctly handsome. He was a man of education, culture and superior intelligence. His manners were easy, polished and very winning. Especially he treated women with a certain chivalric deference that pleased them even more than they knew. Captain Will Hallam's wife, who was the social leader of the city, said to him one day:

"You must be careful what you do in the way of paying attention to young women. A very little attention on your part is apt to mean a great deal to a girl—and still more to her mamma."

"But why should it?" asked Duncan in unfeigned astonishment. "Why should ordinary social courtesy on my part mean more than the same thing means to the case of any other young man?"

"I don't know that I can tell you," she answered. "At least I don't know that I can make you understand."

"I sincerely wish you would try. I certainly do not want to"— He hesitated and did not complete the sentence.

"Oh, I know all that. I know what you mean, because it is what I mean. I tell you that if you pay more than just a little and a very casual attention to any girl, the girl and, worse still, all her elderly female relatives are likely to misconstrue your motives. You are in serious danger of breaking some tender hearts and winning for yourself the reputation of being that most detestable thing—a male flirt."

"But really, Mrs. Hallam," interrupted the perplexed young man, "I don't understand. I have not called more than twice upon any one girl, and—" "Well, don't. That's all I've got to say."

Duncan went away puzzled. He had intended to be very shrewd and circumspect in this matter. He had intended by calling once or twice upon each of several young women to deprive the calls he intended to make upon Barbara of any look of significance, and now before he had even begun to cultivate acquaintance with Barbara he found his small preparatory callings the subject of curiosity and gossip.

He was resolved not to be balked of his purpose, however. He saw no reason to permit that. He would go that very evening to see Barbara, and he would repeat the visit from time to time until a fuller acquaintance with the girl should cure him of his fascination. Acquaintance must do that, he was persuaded.

Barbara Verne was not accustomed to receive visits from young men. She was almost too young, for one thing, or at least she had been almost too young until about this time. Moreover, her life was unusually secluded. She devoted all her time to her exacting household duties. Except that she attended church once each Sunday, she was never seen in any public place or anywhere else outside of her aunt's house or the house of her single friend, Mrs. Richards, a retiring matron, who neither received company nor went out anywhere. These two—the young girl and the middle aged matron—were somewhat more than intimate in their affection, but apart from this one friend Barbara visited nobody. The young women of the town did not think of her, therefore, as one of themselves at all. They regarded her rather as a child than as a young woman, though if they had troubled to think about the matter they would have remembered that she was as old as some of themselves.

When Guilford Duncan made his first call upon Barbara, therefore, that young person was very greatly astonished, but she was in no way embarrassed. It was her nature to meet all circumstances and all events frankly and to do with conscientious faithfulness whatsoever she conceived to be her duty. So when Guilford Duncan called upon her she promptly put away her surprise and walked into the parlor and greeted her visitor not without some lingering trace of surprise at the honor done her, but with no touch of foolish embarrassment in her manner. Barbara was simply her own sweet, natural self, and when Duncan went away after his call the glamour of her personality was more strongly upon him than ever.

As she made her little speech the brave but timid girl looked him in the eyes with the embarrassed front of a child set to do a duty mingled with the calm composure of a woman who knows and cherishes the dignity of her womanhood.

Duncan protested that no thanks were due him for doing his simple duty, and after a word or two more the girl quitted the room while Duncan, gallantly bowing, held the door open for her.

The little interview lasted for less than two minutes, and not an unnecessary word was spoken on either side, yet it seemed to be an event of consequence, as indeed it proved to be.

Something in the girl's voice or manner, or something in her eyes, or something in her grace of movement, her bearing, her simple dignity and composure of a woman who knows and cherishes the dignity of her womanhood.

"She, at least," he thought as he walked toward the levee, "will not misconstrue my call," as Mrs. Hallam suggested.

She is too womanly, too sincere, too genuine, for that. I shall again very soon, though, now that I think of it, she forgot to ask me to do so. Never mind, I'll manufacture some excuse—oh, to Jove, I have it!

"The Coterie" is to give a fancy dress dance a week from tonight. I'll invite her to go. I wonder if she will accept. I hope so, but even if she doesn't the invitation will give me ample excuse for calling. I'll do it tomorrow evening."

When Duncan called upon Barbara the next evening and asked her to attend the dance under his escort her astonishment was manifest in spite of her best endeavours to conceal it. She had never before been invited to such a function, and she had not dreamed of this. That, however, was not her greatest occasion for surprise. In her modesty she had never thought of herself as in any way the fellow or equal of the other girls in town, who were

invited to attend everything.

WRIGHT & HAY,  
REGISTERED PHARMACISTS.

This new firm will carry on business at the old stand on the Parade, conducted so long and so successfully by Mr. James T. Wright, and the new manager is well known, having been long connected with Caswell, Massey & Co., for many years.

Our stock of drugs and chemicals will be of the highest grade and our prices as low as the quality of the goods will permit.

Strict attention will be paid to the present, department, one or both of the partners being always present, and we trust by prompt and reliable service to win your patronage.

Respectfully,  
JAMES T. WRIGHT,  
FRANK W. HAY,  
22 Washington Square,  
Odd Fellows Building.

Charles M. Cole,  
PHARMACIST,

Two Doors North of Post Office  
NEWPORT, R. I.

Pianos to Rent  
FOR THE SEASON.

A Large Stock to Select from.  
Fine Stationery,  
Fine Linen Paper

Cream Wove & Laid,  
AT 30c. PER POUND.

Agency for the Mason & Hamlin Organ.

JOHN ROGERS,  
210 Thames Street.

GET YOUR  
ICE CREAM  
—AT—

Koschny's,  
230 & 232 THAMES STREET.

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Branch Store, 16 Broadway.

Cake, Ice Cream  
CONFECTIONERY.

STRICTLY  
FIRST  
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FRESH  
EVERY  
DAY.

ARCTIC ICE CO.

WHOLESALE  
AND

Retail Dealers.

This company is prepared to furnish ice of the best quality and in quantities at prices as low as can be purchased in the city.

Telephone connection.

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427 JOHN H. GREENE, Supl.

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Architect and Builder,

Plans and Estimates furnished on application.  
General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and  
Stucco Work executed with dispatch.

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P. O. Box 161. Office 70 Pelham St  
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YOU CAN  
PATENT

anything you invent or improve; also get  
DACTAL TRADE-M

## POSTAL CARD DELUGE

The thousands of postal cards received every month by the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation of Ronkonkoma, N. Y., requesting a trial bottle of their FAVORITE REMEDY reach such huge proportions that it has been very justly called a postal deluge.

Think of the substantial reward each sender of a postal card receives—a trial bottle of DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, the greatest known cure for diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Liver, Blood, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Chronic Constipation.

If in return for the price of a postal card (one cent) you receive a medicine free, that will relieve your suffering, it is only fair to believe that a continued use of the same medicine, for a reasonable length of time will surely cure you.

Women who suffer from what is known as "female weakness" find, upon investigation, that their troubles are really diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. To ascertain this, allow some urine to remain in a glass for twenty-four hours; if there is a sediment and smoky appearance; if you have pains in the back; if you are obliged to frequently urinate during the night, and if burning pains accompany its passage; you should seek at once Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY, the most brilliant jewel in the world of medicine.

Druggists sell it in New York City and the regular \$1.00 size bottle.

Dr. David Kennedy's Salt Rheum Cream cure  
all Sores, Skin and Sore Throat. 50c.

## Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

## Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent below our regular prices. This is in order to make our Spring and Summer styling, which will be received about Feb. 15, to guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

## J. K. McLENNAN,

184 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

GOLDBECK'S

## Diastatic Extract of Malt.

This preparation represents the best and most nutritious sort of MALT, containing a large proportion of digestible and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starchy food converting it into dextrose and glucose, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming fat.

It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia, (due to organic disease or inactivity), Nervous Exhaustion and Anemia.

To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, aiding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

Druggists—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste.

Children in proportion to age.

Sold by D. W. SHEEHAN,

18 and 20 Kinney's Wharf, Newport, R. I.

## BURNS DIED PENNILESS.

His First Obituary Notice Called For Help For His Family.

When Robert Burns died the following obituary appeared in the Edinburgh Advertiser of July 26, 1796: "On the 21st inst. died at Dumfries, after a lingering illness, the celebrated Robert Burns. His poetical compositions, distinguished equally by the force of native humor, by the warmth and the tenderness of passion and by the glowing touches of a descriptive pencil, will remain a lasting monument of the vigor and versatility of a mind guided only by the lights of nature and by the inspiration of genius.

"The public, to whose amusement he has so largely contributed, will learn with regret that his extraordinary endowments were accompanied with frailties which rendered them useless to himself and his family. The last months of his short life were spent in sickness and indigence, and his widow, with five infant children and in the hourly expectation of a sixth, is now left without any resource but what she may hope from the regard due to the memory of her husband.

"The public are respectfully informed that contributions for the wife and family of the late Robert Burns, who are left in circumstances of extreme distress, will be received at the houses of Sir William Forbes & Co., of Messrs. Mansfield, Ramsay & Co. and at the shops of the Edinburgh booksellers. It is proposed to publish some time hence a posthumous volume of the poetical remains of Robert Burns for the benefit of the author's family. His friends and acquaintances are requested to transmit such poems and letters as may happen to be in their possession to Alexander Cunningham, writer, George street, Edinburgh, or to John Syme, Esq., Ryedale, Dumfries. It is hoped that in the meantime none of his original productions will be communicated to the public through the channel of newspapers or magazines so as to injure the sale of the intended publication."

TRAIN AND TRACK.

There are now twenty-seven standard gauge and thirty-nine narrow gauge railways in Spain.

At Simba, on the new Uganda railway, in Africa, lions killed 100 laborers while the road was being put through.

Last year there were 4,073 miles of new railway constructed in the United States as against 4,252 in 1904, 5,788 in 1905, 5,054 in 1902 and 5,222 in 1901.

Prizes aggregating \$7,500 for suggested improvements in connection with railway construction and service are offered by the Society of German Railway Administrations of Berlin. The latest date for communications is July 15, 1907.

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Established by Franklin in 1794.

**The Mercury.**

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 131  
House Telephone 1040

Saturday, June 2, 1906.

Snow three inches deep has fallen this week in the West.

There has been the biggest fall of rain this week that there has been at one time since 1872.

No city in the country can get up a finer Memorial Day parade than can Newport. Uncle Sam's boys are a help to us in more ways than one.

The Standard Oil Co. controls nearly 200,000 miles of telegraph line by which messages can be exchanged between 26 Broadway and the various branch offices of the company.

The West is now booming. Joe Cannon for the Presidency in 1908. Joe is rather old for that job; still he is younger than many men who cannot boast nearly his number of years.

They say now that in six months San Francisco will be well advanced towards reconstruction and that in a year it will be difficult to tell where the fire and earthquake was.

It is reported that Richard A. McCurdy, former president of the Mutual Life Co., will return to this country in about three weeks and place himself at the disposal of District Attorney Jerome.

Among the appropriations in the sundry civil bill are \$250,000 for the new Postoffice in Providence, \$100,000 for the harbor of refuge at Point Judith and \$305,000 for Providence river and harbor.

One of the most sudden falls in temperature probably ever recorded in Boston was experienced between the hours of three and four o'clock Sunday afternoon when the temperature dropped 21 degrees in three minutes from 75 to 52 degrees.

The rain could not have been better, or more satisfactory, had it been sent to order. It has relieved the trouble of the farmer and gardener. The ground is thoroughly soaked and it came so gently, as the poet would say, that it left no gullies behind it.

The London Daily Telegraph is urging King Edward to visit Canada with the thought that possibly this would lead to a visit to Washington and a meeting of the King and President Roosevelt, thus "sealing the reconciliation of the Anglo-Saxon races for ages to come."

Marshall J. Perry, president of the Rhode Island Securities Co., says that all negotiations looking to the purchase of that company by the New Haven have been called off. Still the prevailing opinion is that the New Haven people will eventually get the Rhode Island Company.

The government of Panama has again made inquiries as to what would be the policy of this government in case of war or insurrection at Panama. Without presuming to answer for the War Department, our opinion is that the Big Stick would swing. Panama belongs to us, and no disorders will be allowed.

The State Returning Board are considering voting machines for use in the towns and cities of this State should any see fit to adopt them. Under the provisions of the act passed by the recent Legislature, it is required that the Returning Board approve the use of voting machines by any of the towns and cities, that is, the Board must approve the sort of machine used.

According to present indications July 4th will see one more star added to the galaxy on the stars and stripes. By that time Oklahoma and Indian Territory will be let into Uncle Sam's family of States as one State. The warring elements of Congress have practically agreed to that. Arizona and New Mexico will be let in as one State when each voting separately shall agree to it, which probably will not be soon according to the present temper of the people.

We publish today the very able and candid letter written by Mr. Charles E. Harvey for publication in one of our contemporaries, but which was refused by that paper. There are two sides to every question. There are two sides to the charter question which the people are to vote upon next Wednesday, though its strenuous advocates seem to think that there is only one side, and that is the one on which they are arrayed. We believe that those who are conscientiously opposed to this document have the same right to their opinion as have its advocates and in the interest of justice and fairness we think they have an equal right to be heard. We have, therefore, opened our columns to Mr. Harvey, and his able letter, which expresses clearly and forcibly his grounds of opposition, should be read and carefully considered. The advocates of the charter have two well regulated and well oiled machines working day and night to secure its adoption, while the opposition is purely and wholly an individual matter. The advocates of the charter say that only the politicians are opposed to it, but from the men who have gone into print or appeared on the cart-tail parades on the side of the charter, it would seem to the thinking individual that the opposition does not

**Miss Jones' Book.**

The forthcoming book of sketches by Miss Alice J. Jones, for which many of her former public school pupils and other friends have subscribed, will probably be ready for delivery next week. While there has been a liberal response to the request for subscribers in order that the book might be published, there are still a great many persons in Newport who should be proud to own a copy of this little book. The sketches were written by Miss Jones at leisure moments during her busy life, merely for her own pleasure, and now when the pecuniary reward will be of great assistance to her in her condition of invalidism she has been prevailed upon by her intimate friends to publish it and offer it to the public. Additional orders may be sent to Miss Elizabeth Hammatt, 17 Ayrault street, and will receive prompt attention.

The following sketch is reprinted from the forthcoming book by permission:

IN DOVER ON THE CHARLES.  
A Contribution to New England Folk-Lore.  
BY ALICE J. JONES."Strange figures of the long ago.  
Come out and take their places."

Between our house and Uncle Rufus's wheelwright shop was the shop of Rudman, the blacksmith. Mr. Rudman was an Englishman, and we took delight in watching him "set tires," and hearing him say, "Fest the hiron 'ot, Bill!"

William Green, who came from Connecticut to work for my Grandfather, married Eliza, the housemaid. My father built a house for them on land adjoining the orchard, and afterward sold the premises to them. In those days, "to live upon hire" was considered a disgrace because it "showed a lack somewhere."

Eliza had marked characteristics. Her "posy girding" was a wilderness of blossoming shrubs and plants, luxuriating in the rich, well-tilled soil that William was wont to prepare. Her living rooms were crowded with growing plants, which "came up," "slipped" or "rooted" at her will.

She made "monuments" resembling that on Bunker Hill, lying in height from six-inches to three feet. Base and shaft were "turned" out of solid wood, and then covered with putty or white lead, in which were imbedded sea shells, coral, bits of colored glass, broken looking-glass, glittering buttons, mother-of-pearls, sea-beans, beads and jewels. Who used these ornaments for parlor ornaments I do not know, but many were sold at prices ranging from two to fifteen dollars, according to size and beauty. Picture frames of all shapes and sizes she made to order. Some were made of sea-shells; some were covered with kernels of red and yellow field corn; others showed a pattern in beans; red, white and black; scales from white pine cones were arranged to overlap each other, corner insets being made of clustered small cones; autumn leaves, pressed and varnished, were also made to cover frames, or grouped upon a background to form a picture for the frame. By means of fine wire and colored worsteds she made large bouquets of "worsted flowers," which were bought and placed under tall glass shades upon parlor center tables. Wax flowers and hair flowers had a share of her attention. Dovier people were not her patrons. Most of her orders and purchases came from the "city."

It was, however, the fashion to display hair flowers under glass, but the small bouquet which we had was kept in a cupboard. Locks of hair from the head of each member of a family, living or dead, were combined in these wreaths or bouquets. Some member of the family was always ready to tell visitors whose hair was in that rose, and whose in that lily. Snow-white hair, bright red tresses "made up real pretty," About 1862, wax flower-making was a desirable accomplishment for young ladies.

It is said that the engineers in charge of the construction of the Pennsylvania tunnel under the East River have struck a bed of quicksand where rock was expected. Work on two of the four great tubes has been suspended, and all the power of the compressed air plants on the Manhattan side has been turned to two of the tubes to keep the water from flooding them. Hundreds of men are at work dumping tons of cement and clay into the river bed in effort to stop the leak. They anticipate that it will be necessary to dump hundreds of tons of clay and cement into the river in order to build a firm bed through which they may bore. Besides delaying the opening of the tunnel, it is expected the leaks will cost hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Under threat of sending to Congress a report of Labor Commissioners Chas. P. and James B. Neill upon the uncleanly and unsanitary conditions of the packing houses, there is no concerted opposition to an amendment to the agricultural bill which provides that the packers must pay the cost of inspecting meat for domestic trade. The government pays for the inspection of meats for export. Herald Washington special says: "President Roosevelt is getting even for his disappointment of some months ago, over the beef packers' trial. He is swinging the big stick with a vengeance. The beef packers are rushing to Washington to plead for mercy, but the President is obdurate."

Financial arrangements are about completed for the building of the Gooseneck Bay canal at an estimated cost of \$65,000,000, and it is expected work will be commenced on actual construction during the coming summer. The project is to connect the Great Lakes with the Atlantic by a giant waterway. It involves the building of 40 miles of canal through solid earth and rock, four miles of locks and the deepening of several hundred miles of natural waterways.

The Boston excursion on Wednesday brought 600 passengers.

"He carved out his own fortune."

"None!" He married it."

"Well, he had to cut out a lot of other fellows, didn't he?"—Cleveland

**Rhode Island College Notes.**

The Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts will hold its thirteenth annual Commencement June 9-12, to which the public is most cordially invited.

On Saturday, June 9, at 8 p. m., will be the reading of prize essays. The baccalaureate address by President Butterfield will be given at 8:30 p. m., Sunday, June 10. Sunday evening, at 7:30, the village church will render a cantata, "The Soul Triumphant."

Monday, June 11, the graduation exercises of the preparatory school will be held at 10:30 a. m. and at 2:30 p. m. the senior class day exercises will take place.

On Tuesday, Commencement Day, the exercises will be preceded by a military drill and salute to the Governor at 9:30 a. m. Commencement exercises will be held in the hall at 11:00 a. m. The Commencement oration this year will be President Henry S. Pritchett, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, his subject being "The Essentials of Good Administration." President Pritchett needs no introduction to a New England audience, his well-known leadership in technical education being sufficient proof that he will bring a worthy message. Governor Upton will be present and make a short address, and President-elect Howard Edwards will also be upon the platform.

All exercises of the week will be held in or near Lupton Hall. A caterer will be on the grounds, who will provide lunch at a reasonable price to all who desire it.

**Weather Bulletin.**Copyrighted 1906 by W. T. Foster.  
Washington, D. C., June 2, 1906.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent June 5 to 9, warm wave 4 to 6, cool wave 7 to 11. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about June 9; cross west of Rockies country by close of 10, great central valley 11 to 13, eastern states 14. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about June 9, great central valley 11, eastern states 15. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about June 12, great central valley 14, eastern states 16.

Storms and other intensities of June weather features will begin to increase about June 5 and continue to gather force till this last above described disturbance has passed. It will reach its greatest force east of median 90 June 14 or 15, at which time dangerous storms may be expected.

Severe storms do not reach more than one out of a hundred localities and I do not pretend to give the exact spots where they will be most severe. It is enough to give warning of the dates about when, and approximately the section where, they may be expected.

Temperatures will not go extremely high in front of or southeast of this storm centre, but they will go very low northwest and following it. The middle of June would be very late for frost, but in northern mountain sections temperature will go near the frost line, as this cool wave crosses the continent June 18 to 17.

Drouth will prevail in many districts east of Rockies during this month, particularly from June 20 to 30 and most rain will fall from 7 to 19. From June 3 to 13 it will be cooler in the southern states than in the northern states.

Months ago I stated that 1906 corn crop would be 25 per cent. less in quantity than the 1905 crop and I hope friends of my weather work will profit by that forecast. Early in 1905 I made a similar prediction about the cotton crop and within 12 months the price of cotton almost doubled.

It was, however, the fashion to display hair flowers under glass, but the small bouquet which we had was kept in a cupboard. Locks of hair from the head of each member of a family, living or dead, were combined in these wreaths or bouquets. Some member of the family was always ready to tell visitors whose hair was in that rose, and whose in that lily. Snow-white hair, bright red tresses "made up real pretty," About 1862, wax flower-making was a desirable accomplishment for young ladies.

It is said that the engineers in charge of the construction of the Pennsylvania tunnel under the East River have struck a bed of quicksand where rock was expected. Work on two of the four great tubes has been suspended, and all the power of the compressed air plants on the Manhattan side has been turned to two of the tubes to keep the water from flooding them. Hundreds of men are at work dumping tons of cement and clay into the river bed in effort to stop the leak. They anticipate that it will be necessary to dump hundreds of tons of clay and cement into the river in order to build a firm bed through which they may bore. Besides delaying the opening of the tunnel, it is expected the leaks will cost hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Financial arrangements are about completed for the building of the Gooseneck Bay canal at an estimated cost of \$65,000,000, and it is expected work will be commenced on actual construction during the coming summer. The project is to connect the Great Lakes with the Atlantic by a giant waterway. It involves the building of 40 miles of canal through solid earth and rock, four miles of locks and the deepening of several hundred miles of natural waterways.

The Boston excursion on Wednesday brought 600 passengers.

"He carved out his own fortune."

"None!" He married it."

"Well, he had to cut out a lot of other fellows, didn't he?"—Cleveland

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## New Notes on Jamestown, R. I.

## NOTICE OF THE MARSHAL:

DEAR SIR—Many of the permanent, and most of the summer, residents of Newport are strangely unfamiliar with the beauties of our sister Island, Connecticut, which lies so near to our western shore in Narragansett Bay. This beautiful island was once the home of King Canute, a picturesque and familiar figure in Indian history. In the times of British settlement Connecticut was an important and valuable base of supplies for England. Towards the south-east end of the Island, near Beaver Tail, many of the most daring, though smaller, battles of the Revolution were fought. Up near the Hull's swamp on the east side, and resting between two large boulders, an old cannon was placed by an ancestor of the present Eldred family, and this was used with destructive effect on many of the British ships, whose captain's curiosity led them to cruise too close to this hostile point. The historic rocks where the cannon was planted still may be seen exactly as they looked in those Revolutionary days. The cannon was finally destroyed by the British, being taken, without opposition, by a company of soldiers who sought in vain for the enemy's troops who had wrought such havoc amongst His Majesty's ships. No trace of American troops could be found, which was extremely odd, as the entire battalion consisted of the ancient Eldred who had mounted, who loaded, who sighted and who fired this old cannon with such deadly effect. After firing, it was Eldred's habit to quietly retire to the underbrush in Hull's swamp and there remain in hiding until another opportunity for "dealing destruction's devastating doom" occurred. The history of Connecticut is replete with interesting episodes, and any one fond of historical research will find himself, or herself, amply repaid for the trouble in looking into the historic pages of this island.

The summer residents of Newport who annually occupy villas along Bellevue avenue and the Ocean Drive are probably aware that there is an island called Conanicut toward the western side of Narragansett Bay. But, how many of these people really have ever set foot on its beautiful shores?

I venture to say not one out of every twenty, and of Newport's all the year round residents probably the proportion is about the same.

At this time of the year a day's visit to Jamestown, to some of these people unfamiliar with its beauties would be a surprise and delightful treat not soon to be forgotten. Take a drive or walk down south towards the Dumplings, that cluster of rocky islets which lie so close to the entrance of Newport Harbor (and called Dumplings because of their marvellous likeness during southeasterly storms, to the familiar apple dumplings boiling in a pot). Stand upon some of the high hills overlooking this part of the island, and you more magnificently ocean and bay views can be had, from any spot on the New England coast. Looking east the gray outlines of old Fort Adams seen close at your feet, the stately summer villas of Newport's millionaires stretch south till lost to view round Breton's Point, and northward until embraced by the arms of the expanding city of Newport. The U. S. Torpedo Station resting on Rose Island forms a protective bar for the yachts which lie in Newport Harbor. The stately spire of old Trinity Church stands out clear in the centre of the old town, which nestles close to the water's edge, and stretches northward almost to the U. S. War College and Training Station at Coaster's Harbor Island. Far to the north can be seen Rose Island, Gould Island, Prudence Island, the Coal Island Station of the U. S. Government at Portsmouth and on a clear day Fall River may be seen dimly in a distance. Then on the west starting from Wickford the entire stretch of the West Passage may be seen clearly, down to Narragansett Pier, and looking south you find 3000 miles of the broad Atlantic, bringing to the land the refreshing breezes so much appreciated by the rollers from the distant cities.

Conanicut Island is made up of three distinct classes of scenery. The northern end, which lies in Narragansett Bay, is largely composed of fine undulating farming land; it possesses all the beauties of a fertile garden surrounded by the blue sea. The Dumplings district, which is rugged, hilly, rocky and bold, is perhaps the most picturesque and beautiful part of the Island, as it combines the views of both the Bay and the Ocean. Some of the pioneers who first built summer cottages at Jamestown selected this part of the Island and the latest important residence erected has also been built in this district. Mr. William F. Hunzey of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, having built a magnificent summer villa on one of the high hills here. Then the third class of scenery is that which one finds south of Mackerel Cove, the land known as Beaver Tail. This is purely ocean scenery, wild, rocky and grand. The land runs out into the Atlantic like a horn and receives the full force of all the winds and waves. Round this part may be found the best bass fishing to be found anywhere along the coast of New England.

Conanicut Island is uncommonly blessed as a home for yachtsmen and for those who are fond of boating and still water bathing. Excellent anchorage may be found round all parts of the Island, and the result is that almost all the summer residents of Jamestown are owners of either yachts or cat boats. Jamestown is the home of the Conanicut Yacht Club, a well known association, famous alike for its proverbial hospitality and for the sportsmanlike spirit of all its members.

The Jamestown Golf and Country Club is another association of which the town may well feel proud. The links are in daily use throughout the entire summer season, and it would be difficult to find a finer or more magnificent view than is to be had from the plazza of this Club's pretty club-house.

The links are beautifully laid out and kept in first class condition, and in addition to golf there are six or eight fine tennis courts on these grounds. This organization is in a flourishing condition and counts amongst its members practically all of the summer cottagers as well as many families from the Hotels. The links were laid out by a professional golfer, Mr. A. H. Findlay of Boston, who pronounced the course an "exceptionally attractive one."

To the botanist, and ornithologist, Jamestown has always been especially attractive, for on this island may be found many plants and flowers as well as several species of birds, which are not often encountered round Newport.

During the present month may be found Dog Foot Violets, Wood Anemone, Blue and White Violets, Quaker Ladies, and at the Dumplings, the wild Columbine. Each month brings its special wild flowers and makes the place peculiarly attractive to those interested in botany, and the ornithologist.

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"Do you know anything about this note?" asked the man from the collection agency, sternly.

The impudent one looked at the paper carefully. "No," he decided, "I can't say that I ever met it."—Cleveland Leader.

Mrs. Goode (a clergyman's wife)—My husband always says a short prayer before each meal.

The New Cook (indignantly)—Well, he needn't take such precautions while I'm at the range; I'm no cooking school graduate!—Puck.

"Here is another question that ought to be brought before Congress," said the earnest citizen.

"My dear sir," answered Senator Borgum, "Congress now has all the questions it can take care of. What it needs is some answers."—Washington Star.

Christian Science Mother—Eleanor, what is the matter?

Christian Science Child—Oh, mamma, I got a terrible error of the mind in my stomach.—Medical Journal.

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## Defects in Charter.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

lowed to oppose it. In other words, that opposition to this instrument and a free expression of opinion upon it by the negative shall be stifled and suppressed. Mr. Good Government, intimidation and bull-dogging and fraud in the South have never but little surpassed this. If you take these methods to pass your charter, what will you do when you have it adopted and in full force?

I am opposed to this charter of my own volition. No man has asked me, or instructed me, or directed me, or even suggested to me, to oppose it. I am opposed to it because I am an American, and this charter seems to me entirely un-American. It seems to me a retrograde step. It departs entirely from the American idea of Democratic Government, and is the nearest approach to a pure Oligarchy that I have ever known in the United States. I do not find in it anything to recommend it to the public. It puts the entire affairs of the city in the hands of the Representative Council and removes the Council as far from the people as it is possible to, unless they had been elected for life. The reason that is given for a new charter is that our charter is obsolete. I have asked them in what respect, and have received no answer.

FAR AWAY FROM THE PEOPLE.

I was present at the hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the House, and heard several of its promoters make the statement that the committee had examined a very large number of the charters of the different cities in the United States, and had found no one

which they would recommend to take the place of ours. Now, if in all these modern charters there is none to be recommended as more advanced and complete than ours, there is no reason for a change. They say they want to go as close to the people as possible. I have asked if this is so, why not go directly to the people? Why do you circumlocute so as to take it as far from the people as possible? I have received no answer. I believe that the mode of nomination puts it in the hands of those who want the positions (and the induction to hold the offices is the promotion scheme of many of the committee who framed it) and politicians. They say there is no politics in it. I believe it is all politics. At the hearing I heard almost everyone who spoke on it say that at first they did not like it, but had come to like it afterwards. Can anyone tell me what changed the minds of so many of these thoughtful representative citizens? It was the dominant mind of that committee, and the dominant mind will always control. I also heard some of them say that they must institute a campaign of instruction to educate the people up to it. Apparently, the campaign was started immediately.

WILL THE CHARTER CHANGE MEN'S CHARACTER?

Neither before the Judiciary Committee, nor since, have I heard anything advanced for the charter that appeals to my better judgment. The only reasons advanced are "that it will make a better government. That we shall get good men." And the answer I have generally received to any question is "I have not studied it on that point." Now I ask, who can tell anything about the men we shall get? If the Municipal Association intends to nominate and elect all the representative council, who can say that they will be able to do so? And if they should, can any one vouchsafe for their integrity and ability in advance? The Equitable and Mutual had the best class of men for trustees. They were among the class of men these persons seem to have in mind. How have they turned out? It must be remembered that this representative council is the whole substance of this charter. Two-thirds of it will hold over every year, making it a perpetual body, and almost impossible to change. I am speaking now of practical politics, and theorists have ever found it a great task to overcome practical politics. You say good men, but the bare assertion of any man or class of men, that an untried system is going to produce certain results and draw certain men, is wholly speculation. You ask the citizens of Newport to launch out on an untried sea, and tell them in advance what is going to happen, when you cannot possibly have the least idea of what is to happen during the voyage. A new charter will not change men. The committee say that the government will be only as good as the people are willing to make sacrifices for. We have such a government now. It is just as good as the citizens have made it. No better, no worse. And this condition is because many of these same citizens, who are asking for this new charter, have not taken interest enough in the affairs of the city to attend a caucus, or go to the polls and vote. And then grumble at results. A change in our charter will not make our citizens more willing to make sacrifices. The people will remain the same. Under the present system, we can try to make a change every year, if we are not satisfied. Under the new charter the representative council is as perpetual as it can be made, unless they are elected for life. There is a chance to change its members only once in three years, two-thirds remaining over every year.

MAYOR ONLY A FIGUREHEAD.

Under the new charter the mayor and board of aldermen are only figureheads, or servants. They have no power whatever. The mayor cannot even preside at the meetings of the council. He can suspend an officer, but he cannot appoint in the place of the suspended, nor can he make any other appointment. This has been differently explained, I know, but the explanation is incorrect. Sec. 12 puts all the elective power in the council. It says it "shall elect a city treasurer, a city clerk, a judge of probate, a probate clerk, a collector of taxes, a city solicitor, one assessor of taxes, AND ALL SUCH OTHER CITY OR MUNICIPAL OFFICERS PROVIDED BY THE LAWS OF THIS STATE OR OTHERWISE AS MAY BE NECESSARY AND PROPER." Sec. 27 seems to put the power over and control of the police in the hands of the mayor, and it has been so explained. But it does nothing of the kind, for it expressly provides that it shall be "subject to the direction of the representative council." The mayor has no power.

COMPLICATED MACHINERY.

How do you dominate? In order to vote for men of my choice, I must get 46 persons to say that they will serve, and then go to 250 persons, legal voters, and get them to indorse them. What person except those who are seeking the office, or practical politicians, will take this trouble, when he does not know what position the man will take if elected? Each man is to be a separate item in this body. He is bound by or for no policy and is entirely by himself. The nomination for alder-

men and school committee is even more complex than the council, for 100 persons in the 1st ward can nominate members of the board and school committee for every other ward. Each ward can do the same, and consequently your nominations for aldermen and committee may be even larger than for council, because every 100 voters can do the same thing.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF VOTERS.

How do you vote? I ask you and all intelligent people. "What person of ordinary intelligence can vote the ticket you put up?" On a fair estimate the ticket must be five feet long. What common man can go into a booth and pick from a possible list of 200 or 300 names (if the Democrats and Republicans and Association each nominate one ticket you have 117 representatives) and no one of them is to have anything by which to designate him—names for councilmen? If he marks 40 he loses his vote.

The Legislature in 1905 repealed the Australian system, because after a trial of 15 years it was found to disfranchise such an immense number of voters. And the disfranchisement was not supposed to be among the illiterate, but among the average voters. Under this charter it seems to me that you have gone back to the dark ages to find some method of disfranchising the people to whom you desire to keep so close. In the Australian system they had every thing to guide them; in this they have nothing, which, considering the great intelligence of its framers, seems strange to me. I don't see how the disfranchisement can possibly be less than 3 of all the voters and I find that others estimate it very much more than 3.

COMPARATIVE COST OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN NEWPORT AND BROOKLINE.

It is now appearing from the reports which leak out, that this charter is a compromise, purely political, which was finally arrived at in order that the committee should not dissolve by disagreement. No one seems to have been satisfied with it and rather than separate without accomplishing anything it is compromised on this. The idea of this charter is not wholly new, as was at first supposed, but is a revamping of one originally drawn for the town of Brookline, Massachusetts. Brookline did not accept it, and remains still a town. They have, however, some features of it in their town government. But the Representative Council is not in operation in any town or city in this country. Has it produced the results in Brookline which this committee prophesies for it here? They say they want citizens to take an interest in city affairs and that this method will accomplish that result. Has it accomplished such a result in Brookline? Mr. Bliss (I think it was) stated at one of the meetings that the interest in the town of Brookline, in town affairs, was very poor, not more than 500 (I think) attending the town meetings. I asked several of the committee if these were nearly correct figures, but none of them had informed themselves so I procured official information. At their financial town meeting in January, 1905, there were 401 voters in all present at some part of the meeting, a part of whom took part in some of the proceedings, about 100 generally. However they passed one special appropriation of \$20,000 with 94 voting and they passed one special of \$15,000 with 14 voting, when there were 4,241 qualified voters on the list. The record does not give the number voting on the general appropriation. Brookline is the town which they wish to imitate in form of government. I ask you to look at some of the figures. In 1905 its population was 23,400 (this committee say that 15,000 population is about the limit for town government). Warwick, in this State, has population nearly as large as Newport and Brookline's is nearly as large as ours, and both are run under a town form of government. Brookline's assessed valuation was almost \$91,000,000; its area is about 18-16th as large as ours. Its rate of taxation \$12 per thousand, the same as ours. It had a debt of \$1,620,478.00. It cost to run it in this simple economical way, \$1,358,538.78—about \$9.50 for each citizen in the town. If cost Newport, under our "obsolete form," and "bad men," about \$70,000.00, or almost exactly \$80.00 for each citizen—about 1/2. And although most of these figures were published in the Providence papers nearly two months ago, no paper or person, so far as I know or have heard, has made them public here in Newport, where they would seem to throw much light on the prospects of the accomplishment of this charter. They have extensive park systems in Brookline, which we have not in Newport, but if you take the difference in the running expenses in that "economical" town, and the "extravagant" city for ten years, you can build Cape Whitehouse's system of parks and harbor front and have money to burn at the expiration of the period.

These are a few of my reasons for not supporting the charter. I have not intended to express them in this manner but as so many of these unnamed independent persons are thinking so much about those who are opposed to the charter with such outrageously malicious statements, which they must know to be false, I have seen fit to give you these reasons. My judgment may not be sound and good, but it is as good for me as is that of any member of the committee, or any correspondent to him. It is said there are no politics in it, but I believe it is all politics, and that politics cannot be very far from the committee itself knows that it is filled with politics. As the committee or the Association are making every known effort to pass it, they cannot deny to any person the right to oppose it. I have been and am very sorry to see the depth to which some of them are sinking in methods to uphold it and in trying to stifle any opposition to it. Here are men who have not the courage to sign their names to what they publish, condemning others for not getting on the rooftops and shouting and showing themselves, while these accusers in their cowardice are keeping themselves secreted. I very much regret that the Municipal Association countenances and profits by such methods as are being used, and it seems to me that their standing in the community demands that they should disown it.

If the charter is defeated, I shall believe that the city has been saved a great injury. If it is adopted I shall conform to it as should every law-abiding citizen.

CHARLES E. HARVEY.

Block Island.

Hamilton A. Mott.

Mr. Hamilton A. Mott died at his residence on Friday, May 26, after having been in poor health for several years. He was taken seriously ill some three years ago and at that time he submitted to an operation at the Rhode Island

## GROUND FLOOR POINTERS.

It is more than likely that you have a floor to cover, and it's more than likely that we will cover that floor for you if "a little price" is any consideration. We're in the carpet business to do YOUR work, and YOUR work means the work of every careful, economical housewife.

FORTY THOUSAND YARDS and more of carefully selected floor cover at 10 per cent. below the market.

## Spring Carpets.

MATTINGS. As low as can be and be good too—the best there is, 18c. to 75c. LINOLEUMS. Imported goods at 50c. INLAYS—good for a generation, \$1.00. VELVETS, \$1.15. WILTONS, \$1.85. TAPESTRIES, from 50c. ALL WOOL INGRAINS, from 50c. No charge for making and laying. Bought last November—that's why.

## A. C. TITUS CO.

225-229 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

## To Furnished Cottage Owners

I am making up my list of furnished cottages for the season of 1906 and would like to include yours, if you have one you wish to rent for the coming season. Drop me a line giving particulars, or if you will notify me will call and see you.

WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,  
COR. SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

## NOTICE.

## A Residence Telephone Service Offer.

COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1906,

WE WILL GIVE THREE MONTHS' FREE SERVICE  
with every New Contract for any Class of Residence Connection.

For particular address

## PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT. 112 UNION STREET,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

TAX DEPARTMENT,  
CITY OF NEWPORT.

## Assessors' Notice!

THE ASSESSORS OF TAXES of the City of Newport, hereby give notice that they will meet and be in session in their rooms in the City Hall (second floor), in said Newport, every day, except Sunday and May 30th, Memorial Day, from and including

Monday, May 21, 1906, to and including

Friday, June 1, 1906,

From 9 o'clock a. m. to 12 o'clock noon, and

from 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock p. m.

For the purpose of assessing and apportioning on the inhabitants of said city, and the ratable property therein, the tax ordered and levied by the City Council of said City on the 30th day of January, 1906.

Every person and body corporate, liable to taxation in the premises, is hereby notified and required to bring in to said Assessors, within the time or times, and at the place of meeting and session of said Assessors, as above designated, A TRUE AND EXACT ACCOUNT of all his ratable estate, describing and specifying the value of every parcel of his real and personal estate.

## THE GENERAL LAWS OF RHODE ISLAND

## PROVIDE THAT

"Every person bringing in any such account shall make oath before some one of the Assessors that the account by him exhibited contains to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true and full account and valuation of all his ratable estate; AND WHOEVER NEGLECTS OR REFUSES TO BRING IN SUCH ACCOUNT, IF OVERTAXED, SHALL HAVE NO REMEDY THEREFOR."

Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Trustees are hereby notified that all the foregoing applies to them and to Trust Estates as well as to other persons and property.

WM. SHEPLEY, Chairman,  
JOHN M. FRIEND,  
JOHN E. O'NEILL,  
Assessors.

HENRY W. COZZENS, Clerk.

land Hospital, which afforded him considerable relief. Although being far from strong he had continued actively at work until a few weeks ago when he suffered an acute return of the old trouble. He rallied somewhat and was able to be about the house until blood poisoning set in, to which he succumbed.

Mr. Mott was one of the leading citizens of Block Island. He was born here forty-nine years ago and his life has since been passed here. He had for many years conducted the Ocean Cottage as well as a flourishing grocery business, but during his last sickness the grocery was closed out and the room that it occupied was thrown into the hotel. His house was kept open the year round and there he entertained many commercial travelers as well as summer visitors.

Mr. Mott had held a number of public offices, all of which he conducted with the utmost fairness to all parties. He was moderator of the town meetings and was also town sergeant, having served for a number of years as deputy sheriff. He took an active interest in local affairs and during the local campaign he was made the object of a violent attack which damaged some of his property.

Mr. Mott was an active Mason, being a member of Atlantic Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Washington Commandery, No. 4, K. T., Palestine Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He was also a member of

AGENTS WANTED—San Francisco, Earthquake District. Thousands of dollars worth of property destroyed, full and authentic story told by survivors and eye witnesses. Litigant and best book, best illustrated, 80 per cent. profit to agents. Freight paid. Credit given. Quilts free. Send 4-2 cent stamps for postage. Address COOPER & CO., 111 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Everything comes quickly to those who refuse to wait.

## MARCH 20.

Mrs. Joseph F. Albre has been entertaining this week Miss Kate Grubb of Princeton, N. J., an aunt of Rev. Letta Griswold, who came on to visit the ordinariate of the Holy Cross last week.

The Junior Auxiliary of Holy Cross Chapel are preparing to give the Captain of "Clerk Robin" early in June.

The social evening of the Edward League which was to have occurred last week and which was postponed on account of the death of Mrs. Nathan Brown took place Tuesday evening, the guests being entertained at the residence by Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Critchlow. Five delegates were appointed to attend the sub-district League Convention to be held at the Bristol M. E. Church on June 8. The exercises of the evening were in charge of Mrs. Grace T. Ward, who presented an interesting programme.

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. H. Peckham spent Memorial Day with Mrs. Peckham's sister, Mrs. C. Louise Perry in Cambridge, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Peckham have since been visiting in Worcester where Mr. Peckham purchased a large tract of timber in the early spring.

Mrs. Sallie Sherman, who after the breaking of her arm removed to Newport for a time, is again located at Mrs. Job Barker's, and the break has healed nicely in spite of her advanced years. Mrs. Sherman is 89.

Mr. C. Edward Farnum, who has spent the past year at the Kirkville School of Osteopathy, Kirkville, Miss., returned last week and will be located in Middletown during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sisson (Mrs. May M. Snyder of Newport) have returned from their wedding trip.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Grinnell held a family gathering on Memorial Day at their home on Vaucluse avenue which included the elder son, Mr. Archibald Grinnell, and Mrs. Grinnell and son, Leonard of Providence, Mr. J. Percival Grinnell of Kingston College and Mr. Le Roy Grinnell of Brown University, Providence.

An interesting exhibition of fancy work was shown at Sunnyfields Farm on Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Wm. R. Hunter. The work represents the sewing done thus far this year, in behalf of the fancy table to be exhibited at the annual fair for St. Mary's Orphanage.

The weekly conformation class was not held on Sunday last at the Berkeley Chapel owing to the storm but is to meet this Saturday evening at the home of Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham.

"What did you tell the judge?"

"Did everybody wuz tryin' to keep me down."

"An' what did he do?"

"Sent me up."

Mrs. Newritch—Is your husband fond of piscatorial pursuits?

Mrs. Madeliquick—No, he spends all his time a-fishin'.—Philadelphia Record.

"Do you like these trousers?"

"Hum—well—er—were they made to order?"

"Certainly."

"For whom?"—Cleveland Leader.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I. May 21, A. D. 1906.

ESTHER A. PECKHAM, the Administratrix of the estate of HERBERT A. PECKHAM, late of said Middletown, deceased, presents her bill of sale to the Probate Court to be held at the Town Hall in Middletown, on Monday, May 21, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock p. m., and